

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE
African Repository

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Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Colonization Office, 16
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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY expects to dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of November, 1872. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single adult persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

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VOL. XLVIII.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1872.

[No. 9.]

From the Methodist Quarterly Review.
LIBERIA, ITS STATUS AND ITS FIELD.

BY REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, M. A.

"When a great country scatters in some vast and fertile wilderness the seeds of a civilized population, fosters and protects the infant community through the period of helplessness, and rears it into a mighty nation, the measure is not only beneficial to mankind, but may answer a mercantile speculation."—*Macaulay's Essays*.

As we have arrived at the semi-centennial anniversary of the landing of the first negro colonists from the United States on the shores of Liberia, and their occupation of Cape Mesurado—which events took place January 7, 1822, and April 25, 1822—we have thought it a fitting time to take a brief survey of those operations which have succeeded in rearing from a feeble beginning an independent, sovereign community on the Western Coast of Africa. We have before us the "Memorial of the American Colonization Society," published in 1867, at the close of the first fifty years of its labors. It contains the following articles: Minutes of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting; Address of the President of the Society, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe; Selections from the Annual Report; Address of President Warner of Liberia; Historical Discourse, by Dr. Joseph Tracy; Address by Bishop Clark, followed by an Appendix, containing the Liberian Declaration of Independence and Constitution, the first President's Inaugural, showing affairs as they appeared then, and the President's Annual Message for 1866, showing matters as they are now. Also, a table of Chief Magistrates, table of emigrants, and table of the annual receipts of the Society since its organization.

It was quite fitting that Dr. Joseph Tracy, the venerable Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, should have been selected to deliver the historical discourse. Possessed of a mind disciplined by New England culture, of remarkable patience of research, with singular affection for every detail of Colonization and Liberian history, and an extraordinary capacity of collecting and treasuring them, he has accumulated a minute and special knowledge of Liberia, her

origin, condition, and necessities, equal to, and in many respects surpassing, that of the oldest and most intelligent Liberian.

Dr. Tracy informs us that the origin of the idea of colonizing blacks from the United States in Africa cannot be attributed to any single individual. "The sentiment gushed forth at many points, so that many persons have been named as the originators of the enterprise." But prominent among those to whom the credit belongs of having promulgated the idea of "a definite plan for a colony, with its agricultural, mechanical, and commercial interests, are Rev. Samuel Hopkins and Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Newport, R. I., and Dr. William Thornton, 'a young man from the West Indies.'"

The close of the Administration of James Madison witnessed the inauguration of the Colonization scheme. The country had just begun to recover from the depression occasioned by the war with England. A political campaign was just over, and a spirit of hopefulness for the future had begun to be felt by the American people. It was a fit time for the founding of a great association, which, having for its object the promotion of the highest philanthropic and political ends, was destined to unite men of all parties.

For more than one hundred and fifty years the transatlantic African slave-trade was carried on with the approbation or consent of the whole Christian world, and Africa poured forth her sons by scores of thousands to do the labor and drudgery of the Western world.

The time was now drawing near for the deliverance of this suffering race. Men of prudent foresight, contemplating the justice of God, began to tremble for a country in which an innocent people were subjected to labor so constant, and to mental and physical influences so degrading. They felt the premonitory currents of a coming storm, and contended that measures should be adopted for the amelioration of the condition of the negroes, and the removal from the land of an institution which was exercising a blighting influence upon its moral and industrial energies. But among these sympathizers with the negro there were conflicting views as to the manner in which, compatibly with the welfare of all concerned, the desired object could be secured. Two parties arose, one contending for a gradual abolition of slavery, with a simultaneous removal of the free blacks from the United States; the other demanding immediate and unconditional emancipation. The unconditional abolitionists went forth throughout the country and denounced in energetic terms the holding of men in bondage. The other party, including in its ranks many of the best friends of the negro, felt it their duty also to testify against

the gigantic evil. But they chose a different method. They saw that slavery was a Gordian knot, which could not be so easily cut as their more sanguine and impetuous opponents supposed; that it must be untied with infinite labor and skill. And because of the vigorous energy of the powerful party opposed to them, the colonizationists felt obliged to repress their own feelings in deference to the terrible issues which the question involved. But they went to work with commendable zeal and earnestness in behalf of the negro.

There was not wanting those in the South, and even in the North—a large and influential class, sympathizing with neither of the two parties—who denied the manhood of the negro, his fitness for freedom and self-government, maintaining with wonderful perversion of Scripture that God, having fixed the curse of Canaan upon all the descendants of Ham, or at least upon that portion of them occupying the African Continent, unto the latest generation, the institution of American slavery was essentially righteous and signally beneficent.*

This horrible doctrine Colonizationists did not believe; but they saw that it was impossible effectually to disprove the unphilosophical and unchristian theory so long as the negro remained under the depressing influences of a dominating race. They sought, therefore, by removing those already free, or who might become free, from such cramping circumstances, and placing them in their own fatherland, where they would have the opportunity of confuting, not by noisy argument and violent declamation, but by practical demonstration, *solvitur ambulando*, the unhallowed dogma of their enemies, to remove a formidable objection to the freedom of the race.

To carry out this object they organized in the city of Washington, in the months of December and January, 1816-'17, the "American Colonization Society." The Abolition party did not institute any regular organization until several years afterward; but their influence was felt all over the country, especially among the free colored people in the Middle and Eastern States. As soon as the Colonization Society was organized, they assailed it with a vigor and determination that very rapidly created a public sentiment against it. The colored people held a public meeting in the city of Philadelphia in the month of January, 1817, immediately after the Colonization Society was organized, and passed the following among other resolutions:

"Resolved, That we NEVER will separate ourselves voluntarily from the slave population in this country; they are our brethren by the ties of consanguinity, of suffering, and of wrong,

* Greeley's "American Conflict," vol. i, p. 73.

and we feel that there is *more* virtue in suffering privations with them than in fancied enjoyments for a season."

About the year 1832 the Abolition party organized the American Anti-slavery Society—a *nom de guerre*—which enlisted under their banner nearly all the blacks of the North, and secured the confidence of a number of non-partisan philanthropists in the United States and England. The two parties, now in organized form and in singular and uncompromising hostility to each other, went on with their work; and, from their peculiar modes of operation, attracted to their ranks men whose personal temperaments suited the one or the other. They, whose earnestness for the welfare of the negro developed itself in quiet action and sympathy, connected themselves with the Colonization Society. They, whose restlessness for the destruction of slavery allowed them no repose, but sent them rushing forward to abate the evil without regard to consequences, joined the Abolitionists. Many of the latter were men of strong principles, warm hearts, and expansive sympathies; but nature had endowed them with strong aggressive propensities. William Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith in their early manhood were supporters of Colonization; but the Society did not allow sufficient scope for the vehemence of their natures. It would have been just as impossible to confine such men as Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, and Henry Ward Beecher—men overflowing with intense eagerness of soul, and peculiarly fitted for the work they achieved—within the Colonization ranks, as it would be to confine the hurricanes of the West Indies to any given parallel of latitude.

"Their breath is agitation, and their life
A storm whereon they ride."

These men believed that, having come to the conclusion that an institution is wrong, inimical to the progress of man, they must hate it with perfect hatred, and go at it with sword and scimeter, like the great Arabian reformer. The anti-slavery agitation was a work affording scope for all their energy and eloquence. They brought to their delicate, difficult, and thankless task an earnestness and ability equalled only by the courage with which they vindicated their progressive views. It must be counted for no inconsiderable feat of moral heroism on their part that they came forward at a time when scorn, reproach, disgrace, lynch-law, and even death, were the reward of those who ventured to promulgate Abolition doctrines. To persist day after day, month after month, and year after year, under such circumstances, in the advocacy of the cause of the poor and helpless, demanded a strength of endurance

and a degree of mettle not found in men uninspired by lofty principles.

On the other hand, no amount of reasoning could have induced the Alexanders of Princeton, Edward Everett, or Ralph Randolph Gurley of Washington, to join the crusade of the Abolitionists. Not that they were deficient in what is sometimes called nerve, but their mental constitution and temperament forbade it. It was theirs to accomplish another, though a cognate work. Essentially conservative, they distrusted the wisdom and ability, as well as moderation, of the Abolition party. They believed, with Burke, in the gradual progress, the natural growth of the body, social and political. Deeply sympathizing in the sufferings of the wronged and unhappy negro, as full of enthusiasm for his deliverance as the Abolitionists, as keen in their perception of the right and the just, they nevertheless thought that, to secure freedom and permanent rescue for the object of their sympathy, it was wiser to trust to slower, more regular, and, in their opinion, more legitimate influences, which would operate without disturbing society, without compelling a powerful counter-agitation, and inducing such reactionary measures as would inevitably lead to civil war. Among them, too, not a few looked upon slavery as one of those evils which Divine Providence does not leave to be remedied by human contrivances; but which, in its own good time, by some means impossible to be anticipated, but by the simplest and easiest operation, when all its uses shall have been fulfilled, shall vanish like a dream.*

With these views, they considered that the Colonization Society, by its gentle and quiet manner of proceeding toward the desired end, presented a more suitable and productive field for their efforts.

But a large number of philanthropists, both in the United States and in England, who took no active part with either Society, looked upon the Colonization enterprise as a movement sound to a certain extent in principle, and possibly beneficent in result, but suggested by motives of questionable justice or morality. They were ready to admit that, considered in itself, the transfer of negroes from the United States to Africa, for the purpose of providing for themselves and their posterity an asylum of liberty, suppress the slave-trade, and civilize their heathen brethren, was undeniably a good thing. It was only the carrying out of a wise and humane policy, inaugurated long before by great and good men. But, owing to the unfortunate eloquence of some of the friends of the Society, employed more especially, perhaps, to influence slaveholders

*See Dr. Hodge's Article on Emancipation, "Princeton Review," Oct., 1849.

and gain their support in the cause of gradual emancipation, many, who took no pains to investigate the matter, became settled in the belief that the Colonization Society was an engine of oppression and wrong; that its organization was dictated in the main by certain ulterior designs and concealed motives in the minds of its advocates, whom they regarded with contempt for not being frank enough to avow their sentiments in an open and straightforward manner.* For the assertions of some of its friends the Society was of course not responsible; but they were sufficient in the hands of its active opponents to make for Colonization permanent enemies among blacks and whites.

But are we to suppose that there was no benevolence in the hearts of the scores of slaveholders in the South, who not only advocated the cause of the Society, but liberated and sent their slaves to Liberia? Are we to suppose that selfishness was the motive, the only motive, that prompted their action? And must we believe that there was a want of honest principle in the course pursued by the Society in admitting to its ranks men of all shades of political opinion? Was there a dereliction of duty? Let us look at the matter calmly and dispassionately. Their aim was to reach the blacks throughout the whole country, and to secure the emigration of a large number, if not the majority of them, to Africa. Was it wrong in them, with this object in view, to secure for their cause the confidence and co-operation of such men as Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison, John Randolph, and Henry Clay, as well as of distinguished men of the North? We cannot see that it was. Moreover, in point of education, of refinement, and of intellectual culture, the South was not to be despised. The governing classes of the land were largely drawn from that quarter. Besides, the Society, being poor, placed great reliance upon the friendly co-operation of the General Government in affording pecuniary assistance for commencing their operation and fostering their colony on the African Coast. Had their movements been so conducted as to deprive them of the sympathies of Southern society and the countenance of the educated classes, it would have been worse than useless to hope for assistance from the Government. As an African, we surely cannot withhold the tribute of our unfeigned admiration and

*See Greeley's "American Conflict," vol. I, page 72, and Garrison's "Thoughts on Colonization." As late as July, 1856, the "Westminster Review" remarked that "Liberia was founded in and of slavery, for the sake of slavery it has been kept alive, and with slavery in America its African offspring will disappear. It lives by the preponderance of a pro-slavery policy at home, and the reversal of that policy will extinguish it. We do not know a more striking instance of the direction of a temporary social perturbation into a missionary channel." And we may add, that we do not know a more striking instance than the above paragraph of the erratic action of a gifted brain and a mighty hand clouded by wilful ignorance and hampered by prejudice.

gratitude from the men who went forth with drawn swords against the evil of slavery. It is to us unspeakably refreshing to watch them, in the annals of those times, wielding the tomahawk with such heartiness against the "peculiar institution." But, as a dispassionate spectator, we must contend that there was sound philosophy and practical wisdom in the course pursued by the Colonization Society. It would have been the reverse of prudent in them to begin their labors by ignoring the rights of slaveholders to their property—rights guaranteed by the laws of the land. This would not only have excited violent antagonism on the part of slaveholders, but would have exhibited so signal a divorce between judgment and benevolence, between discretion and energy, as would have alienated from their cause many earnest well-wishers of the negro among non-slaveholders North and South, and thus led to a defeat of the object they had in view. Say what we please of lofty generosity and the power of truth, our dealings with the world convince us that where the interests of men are concerned, abstract arguments of right and justice make very little headway. We remember in 1856, when the whole civilized world was startled by the outrage upon Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, the view taken of the matter by a philosophical statesman of a distant country.* He wrote: "People here speak of the outrage on Sumner as a proof of the brutal manners of the Americans, and their low morality. To me it seems the first blow in a civil war. If half England was in favor of a measure which involved the confiscation of the property of the other half, my belief is that an English Brooks would be equally applauded. If Peel had proposed a law which, instead of reducing rents, had annihilated them, instead of being attacked by a man of words, such as D'Israeli, he would have been attacked with physical arguments by some man of blows."

But the Society, amid apprehensions and persecution, persevered in its efforts. It gained the sympathy of a large portion of the educated and influential classes; and so salutary was the impression which, by its energetic and judicious proceedings, had been produced upon the public mind, that the Board felt warranted, though without pecuniary resources, in taking preliminary steps for the formation of a colony on the West Coast of Africa. They looked about for suitable men to visit the Coast and select a proper site for the intended colony. Samuel J. Mills offered himself for that service, was accepted, and authorized to select his companion. He selected an intimate friend, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, afterward Dr. Burgess,

* Sir George Cornwall Lewis.

of Dedham, Mass., lately deceased, to whom he wrote as follows:

"I have been appointed by the Board of the Colonization Society as their Agent in this noble expedition, and I am requested by them, if possible, to find a person who will engage in this mission with me. Will you go, Brother Burgess? My brother, can we engage in a nobler effort? We go to make freemen of slaves. We go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the Coast of poor degraded Africa!"

After some consideration, Mr. Burgess consented to accompany his friend to Africa. Their letter of instructions was dated November 5, 1817. Money to defray the expense of the expedition was borrowed, and the loan repaid from funds raised by General Mercer and Rev. William Meade, afterward Bishop Meade, of Virginia.

Messrs. Mills and Burgess sailed for Africa November 16, taking England on their way. They reached the Coast in the month of March following. After visiting Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Sherbro, they fixed upon the last-named place as a favorable location for the colony. They then returned to Sierra Leone, and thence sailed for the United States, where Mr. Burgess arrived October 22, 1818. Mr. Mills died on the passage. When he left home he was suffering from a pulmonary disease. The climate of England aggravated it. That of Africa suspended its operation, as it often does. A few days after leaving Sierra Leone it returned, aggravated by a severe cold, and on the 16th day of June he gently expired, and at sunset his body was committed to the ocean.*

Encouraged by the representations of their surviving Agent, the Society determined to lay the foundations of their colony as soon as possible, and for this purpose made great exertions to fit out an expedition immediately. On the 6th of February, 1820, the ship "Elizabeth" sailed from New York with eighty-six emigrants, and arrived at Sierra Leone March 9. Thence they were transferred to Campelar, Sherbro Island, March 20. After various disappointments and disasters, the emigrants, under the superintendence of Dr. Eli Ayres, succeeded in obtaining a foothold on Cape Mesurado, in latitude 6° 19' N., longitude 10° 49' W., where now stands Monrovia, the capital of the Republic of Liberia.

The purchase of the Mesurado territory was effected in December of 1821, of which transaction a particular account was published by the Colonization Society a few months afterward. The tract ceded included Cape Mesurado and the lands, forming nearly a peninsula, between the Mesurado and Junk Rivers,

*Tracy's Historical Discourse.

about thirty-six miles along the Coast, with an average breadth of about two miles. For a hundred years the principal Powers of Europe had in vain tried to gain possession of Cape Mesurado. France and England had made repeated offers to the head chiefs occupying the territory, who steadily and invariably refused to part with even one acre. Indeed, the kings were known to be extremely hostile to the whites, always rejecting their most advantageous proposals.* Thus was this territory providentially reserved for Africa's own descendants far away in exile.

Near the mouth of the Mesurado river are two small islands, containing together less than three acres. The larger of these islands was, at the time the colonists arrived, nearly covered with houses, built in the native style, and occupied by a family of several hundred domestic slaves. They were mostly strangers to this part of the Coast, had no participation in the politics of their neighbors, and were frequently the objects of their jealousy, and, till restrained by the protection of the American colony, of their oppression. The smaller of these islands had been obtained by special purchase of one John S. Mill, a half-breed, at that time occupant and proprietor. On this island the colonists, brought from Sierra Leone, were landed on the 7th of January, 1822, and they called it "Perseverance Island." Here they remained until April 25, when they removed to "Mesurado Heights" and raised the American flag.†

The colony henceforward grew, and expanded in territory and influence, taking under its jurisdiction from time to time the large tribes contiguous. The story of the early trials of the colonists, their struggles against the slave trade, their conflicts with the natives, has been so often told, that we must here forego the pleasant task of reviewing those stirring and interesting times.

Before the colonists felt within themselves the vigor sufficient to enable them to maintain an independent existence, circumstances transpired which rendered it necessary that they should avail themselves of the advantages for self-preservation and defense which only a condition of independent sovereignty could afford them. Indeed, by a series of resolutions of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in 1846, the colony was invited to take this step as a means of protection against the oppressive interference of foreigners;

*White traders have left along this Coast so dark and sanguinary a record, that among many of the tribes no deeper insult can be offered by a man to his neighbor than calling him a white man. Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, informed the writer that the greatest compliment a Grebo can pay to a European is to call him a *black man*. "You be black man, sir," said a member of that tribe, when trying to express his admiration of the Bishop. They call a white man *Kubee*, or *little demon*.

†Days which should be duly commemorated by the Liberians.

and a special fund of \$15,000 was raised to buy up the native title to all the Coast from Sherbro to Cape Palmas, in order to secure to the new nationality continuity of Coast.*

In the month of July, 1847, the colonists published to the world an eloquent and impressive Declaration of Independence, containing an able representation of the grievances which drove them to emigrate from the United States to Liberia. This document was prepared by the skillful hand of the lamented Hilary Teage. Remarkable harmony of feeling prevailed among the people. They had come together from different parts of the United States, largely imbued with the local prejudices of the sections in which they had been brought up; but under the inspiration of the idea of independence, the thought of realizing in ever so humble a degree the great object for which they had left the land of their birth, they came together as one man. They knew the responsibilities they were about to assume, but they were vigorous in mind and body, and indomitable in purpose. A few of the first settlers still survived. Elijah Johnson, a tower of strength, was still among them. Self-government was not entirely unknown to the hardy pioneers, for they had had twenty-five years of severe colonial discipline; neither were they unaccustomed to the common forms of constitutional government. They were inured to hardships by the varying occupations of farmers, huntsmen, soldiers, and legislators, in which they had from time to time engaged—occupations which had served to develop those qualities of courage, independence, fortitude, sagacity, common sense, and instinct of government, which made them capable of organizing a system of liberty and equality on these far-off shores.

The representatives of the people met in convention, and in thirty days a constitutional code was promulgated, gathered in many parts from the vast experience of the United States. The executive, legislative, and judicial functions were all carefully defined and fenced round with efficient securities, and every regulation necessary for good government; and all this was done without noise, without strife, and with extraordinary promptitude. The authorities thus defined and thus established at once proceeded to exercise the powers conferred by the Constitution.†

The new Republic was soon after welcomed into the family of nations by Great Britain and France. Then, one after an-

*"African Repository," Feb., 1846.

† In an issue of the "Liberia Herald," published soon after the adjournment of the Convention, (1847,) the editor remarks: "We are truly pleased at the unanimity which prevails among our fellow-citizens with respect to the proceedings of the late Convention."

other, the other great nations of Europe extended the hand of friendship. The Republic is now in treaty stipulations with England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Italy, the United States, Denmark, Holland, Hayti, Portugal, and Austria.

The Government of Liberia is Republican. The Republic is divided into four counties: Mesurado, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Maryland. Monrovia, in Mesurado county, is the capital of the Republic. Each of the counties is represented in the Legislature by two Senators and three Representatives, (Mesurado county has four Representatives.) They are elected by the people—the Senators for four years, the Representatives for two years. Besides a property qualification, each Representative must be at least twenty-three years old, and each Senator twenty-five years.

The Republic is governed by a President, who is also elected by the people for a term of two years; but he may be re-elected any number of times. All citizens of the Republic must belong to the negro race.

At the biennial election held in May, 1869, the question of lengthening the presidential term to four years was submitted to the people. A large number voted in favor of the amendment, but the result not appearing satisfactory to the Legislature, the question was again submitted to the people in May, 1870. On the result of this second election the President and the Legislature differed. The Legislature passed a resolution declaring the amendment not carried. The President vetoed their resolution. The Legislature failing to secure a two-third vote to set aside the veto, the President and his friends held that the constitutional amendment was carried, and he refused to call the usual election in May, 1871. His opponents maintained that his course was unconstitutional, and took it upon themselves to hold an election, at which they voted, with no opposing candidate, for J. J. Roberts for President. This irregularity paved the way for numerous other irregularities, which ended in the deposition of the President.

Of course we must expect that there will be in the outside world a hue and cry against the negro. We shall hear reiterated from the enemies of the race the charge of his incapability for self-government, as if there were no pure negro governments in Africa over a thousand years old, conducted with a steadiness and regularity which might put to shame some of the European Governments. The people of Liberia have had many and peculiar discouragements to contend against; but they have hitherto manifested a patience and forbearance, an appreciation of liberty, a respect for order, a quickness to comprehend the nature of new institutions, and the value of new rights and obligations, at least as signal and

as meritorious as can be observed among many of those who are loud in proclaiming the incapacity of the negro for freedom and self-government.

We hold that in spite of the recent proceedings in Liberia, which must be deplored by every lover of order and good government, that infant nation is on the advance. These sad events are not incompatible with the fulfillment of the noble destiny to which that Republic is called. When, in 1847, they declared their independence, they embarked on a political system which requires the largest experience in self-government. Democratic institutions are not the best under which to train a people who have hardly acquired the very rudiments of self-government. Hence the tendency lately developed to illegal violence and popular excesses. The will of the populace, acknowledged as supreme, will not tolerate the slowness of constitutional forms—*Populus sic vult, sic jubet, et sit pro ratione voluntas*. It does not even respect the privileges which, for the more efficient exercise of its own supremacy, it has itself created and transferred to a minority. The President and his Cabinet are deposed within three months of the meeting of the Legislature, because their acts seem to conflict with the momentary impulses of the majority. But these irregularities are not peculiar to Liberia. We have read of wholesale *fusillades* and *noyades* in large cities much more experienced in the art of government than Liberia. But the proceedings in Liberia will no doubt be raised into prominence by foreign observers, because as an infant negro State she has not the prestige of a much older community in Europe to veil her blunders, or the pecuniary or political influence to silence her enemies. She is bound to justify herself before the world for such acts. But Liberians, like others, must learn by experience the actual difficulties of administering a popular government. And if at this late day we are told that "the French are waiting for a polity which shall insure them against military reverses and domestic misgovernment," why should the lack of administrative skill in Liberia be a matter of surprise? But—

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough how them as we will."

Over all the perversities and blindness of a willful ambition there presides a controlling power, which can make them all agencies of His beneficent purposes. The purposes of the Almighty for Africa are not to be thwarted by the folly or wickedness of man. The horrible slave-trade, in the days of its unchecked operations, seemed to have shut out all hope from the view of the African; but even on the piratical banners of that awful institution the eye of faith might have read in let-

ters of light the words which the great Florentine saw written on the very gates of everlasting woe—

*"Giustizia mosse il mio alto Fattore:
Fecemi la divina Potestade,
La somma Sapienza e il primo Amore."**

The artificial and illegitimate obstacles which now hinder the progress of Liberia will soon be removed. We do not say—for we do not expect, and we do not hope—that all differences of opinion will cease, but assuredly the most prolific and the most incurable source of the bitter conflicts in the country will be removed. Relieved from these untoward influences, Liberia has a clear path and smooth future before her. The masses, no longer diverted from their natural bent, or confused as to their native instincts, will become intelligent, united, and energetic, and nothing will hinder the rapid progress of a people who possess a territory of ample extent, of great fertility, blessed with many and abundant natural sources of wealth, and a genial climate. How happy is that young nation, to begin with no lingering curse from old institutions or guilty traditions! All things in that infant State are new. No slavery; no compulsion of conscience; no aristocracy or monarchy; no systematized ignorance; free to expand morally, intellectually, individually, and nationally; with a spacious continent as the field of its operations—what a future!

(CONCLUSION NEXT MONTH.)

From the (Liberia) Lone Star.

INAUGURATION DAY AT MONROVIA.

Hon. Joseph J. Roberts was inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia, January 1, 1872. The morning, a genial, sweet, and lovely new year morning: the day, a day as fair, as bright, and as glorious as any happy new year's day that ever blessed with cheering, welcoming, invigorating beams the founders and pioneer fathers of Liberia. The dawn of day, which had been announced in a thundering tone of welcome from the ready cannon's brazen mouth, had scarcely passed, when merry little maidens, sweet and lovely as the morn itself, were gaily hastening everywhere with fresh bouquets of fragrant flowers, to gather the morning's souvenirs, and give their friends the new year's greeting. Clearly and merrily rang forth the church bells' welcome, while the awakened town resounded with the joyful music of the serenading band. Street after street soon became enlivened with the early promenades of ladies and gentlemen passing on, and gay and laughing groups of citizens discussing or anticipating the ceremonies of the day; and as the morning gradually advanced, the various

*Justice moved my high Maker;
Divine power made me, wisdom
Supreme, and primal love.—*INFERNO*, III.

dwellings, in obedience to a signal gun, successively displayed their brilliant flags in compliment to the day's event. The unfurling of the Liberian, Prussian, and Haytien flags, by Ex-President Payne and Messrs. Yates, McGill, and Cordes, seemed as a signal to Monrovia, and at once the occupiers of both cot and mansion were equally engaged in erecting staffs and raising colors, until at length the perfect sea of flags and banners rolled over and throughout the town. Excitement now became general—the poorest, humblest, mildest citizen of Monrovia, warmed with the zeal and ardor all around, as busy, energetic, active preparation, flew from place to place, enjoining haste to meet the various ceremonies of the day's event. The National Guard, in bright array, their burnished arms glittering in the morning sun, paraded through the streets, and to the martial music of the accompanying band went through, at easy halting places, a variety of graceful military evolutions, in the presence of fast-gathering groups of gaily dressed and respectable spectators, who pressed on to witness, some to form part of that grand procession which gathered at the mansion by the signal gun at half-past ten, to escort the President elect, with suite, to the capitol stand, where the ceremony of the inauguration was performed. Already scores of people had assembled there, but hundreds *yonder*, in that vast square opposite, through which, from side to side, runs that umbrageous row of graceful trees, and in the eastern angle of which stands that building on whose basement floor the people's representatives hold session. It is the Government square, and at the upper entrance of its shady walk that fair pavilion, with its gorgeous decorations of brilliant flags and lively evergreens, its well-arranged seats on the raised floor within, and on its light verandahs, its gaily festooned motto, UNION IS STRENGTH, standing over and beyond that chair of state and table, whereon are tablets and the Holy Word of God; its light-textured canopy of bright and blinding colors, and its rich banners that, in towering pride, are gaily streaming forth beyond its canopied frame—that is the fair pavilion prepared for the inaugural ceremony. On either side of the square's shady way rows of chairs are occupied by dames and maidens of Liberia's gentlest blood; and near, behind, around, about them, are blooming youth, prime manhood, and venerable age—all are there, spectators by the hundreds, to witness the august ceremony. Even lisping infancy is there, being lulled to rest and quiet in the cool of the refreshing, winning, wooing shade of the grateful trees around.

But hark! a signal—the procession is being formed. Hurry, and bustle, and confusion are alive: marshals rushing here and there, announcing the order of march to zealous citizens; here

the forming, there the displacing or manœuvring of loyal bands; yonder the marshaling of public bodies and of civil officers of State; the rush of citizens on every side; the noise, the tumult of the multitude around; the loud and hoarse command of military leaders high above the general din. At length an eager burst of joyful music welcomed the President elect and suite to the orderly-arranged assemblage, and, amidst applauding hundreds, the grand procession, moving in solemn state, proceeds to the pavilion, where the inaugural ceremony was performed. There, on either side of the President, sat the members of the Legislature—Hon. D. Wilson, (Speaker of the House of Representatives,) Hon. J. W. Hilton, Hon. W. H. Lynch, Hon. Ellis A. Potter, Hon. J. Sommerville, Hon. Dixon, Hon. Bowen, Hon. Neyle, Hon. H. L. Crusoe, Hon. J. S. L. Parsons, Hon. G. H. Dunbar, Hon. W. D. Coleman, Hon. C. G. Roberts, members of the House of Representatives; and John Marshall, Augustus Washington, J. M. Horace, C. H. Harmon, J. D. Preston, W. E. Harris, and J. W. Blackledge, Esqs., members of the Senate. Nearer than these, and to the President's left, sat the members of the late Provisional Government—Dr. C. B. Dunbar, Rev. Amos Herring, and Col. R. A. Sherman; also H. R. W. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of State; Ex-President J. S. Payne; the American Consul, J. M. Turner, Esq.; Henry W. Dennis, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury; Col. B. P. Yates, and Gabriel Moore, Esq. To the left sat J. Marshall, Esq., President of the Senate, (who administered the inaugural oath,) and Chief Justice Parsons. Many other gentlemen—Judge J. J. Ross, Judge D. Smith, R. R. Johnson, Esq., Judge of the Monthly Court; J. M. Moore, Esq., late Attorney General; James B. Yates, Esq., the *then* Mayor of Monrovia; W. F. Nelson, Esq., present Mayor of Monrovia; J. L. Crusoe, Esq., and several others, sat on the platform.

An attractive, charming, perfectly bewitching avenue of loveliness and beauty stretched from the steps of the pavilion all along the umbrageous walk. The best, the highest, haughtiest, proudest, sweetest, gentlest, loveliest, most innocent, most beautiful of the daughters of Liberia—all these were there. Of course, the very cream of the *élite* converged and were attracted as to a central point round and about Lady J. J. Roberts, whose graceful, dignified demeanor, and affability withal, on this proud day, as well it might have been to her, were as remarkable as they were admirable, and were gratefully appreciated, too, by many of the fair and lovely recipients of her distinguished courtesies. Among the scores of ladies present the following, besides herself, were conspicuous: Mrs. Gabriel Moore, wife of one of our merchant princes, and his daughters, Miss Eliza, Miss Rachel, and Miss Catherine Moore; Mrs. C. B.

Dunbar, wife of our eminent physician, Dr. C. B. Dunbar, chief member of the late Provisional Government; Mrs. James Moore, wife of the eldest son of Gabriel Moore, Esq.; Mrs. B. P. Yates, wife of our distinguished citizen, Col. Yates, Consul for Hayti; Mrs. Caroline McGill, widow of the late lamented and esteemed Dr. Samuel Ford McGill; Miss Angelina Benedict, granddaughter of Judge Benedict, and daughter of Mrs. McGill by a previous marriage; Mrs. J. Payne, wife of Ex-President Payne; Miss Daniel Lette C. Johnson, sister to Mrs. C. B. Dunbar; Mrs. Henry W. Dennis, wife of our respected Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. James B. Yates, wife of the late Mayor of Monrovia, and daughter of Judge Herring; Mrs. Warner, wife of Ex-President Warner; Miss Alice Douglas; Mrs. Amos Herring, wife of the Rev. A. Herring, eldest member of the late Provisional Government; Mrs. J. J. Ross, wife of Judge Ross; Mrs. Wm. Theo. Cordes, wife of the Prussian Consul; Mrs. S. C. Fuller, wife of our High Sheriff, S. C. Fuller, Esq.; Mrs. H. E. Fuller, wife of the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Chaplain of the Senate; the Misses Helena and Armenia Washington, daughters of Senator Washington; Mrs. James P. Wiles and Miss Wiles, wife and daughter of James P. Wiles, Esq., late Postmaster and Collector of Customs; Mrs. C. L. Evans; Mrs. M. A. Roberts, widow of the late Dr. Roberts; Mrs. Anthony D. Williams; Mrs. J. W. Hilton, wife of the late acting Attorney General, Counsellor of the Supreme Court; Mrs. J. W. Blackledge, wife of Senator J. W. Blackledge; Mrs. J. Dixon, wife of Hon. J. Dixon; Mrs. George Dunbar, wife of Hon. G. Dunbar; Mrs. Hilary R. W. Johnson; Mrs. L. R. Roberts, wife of Rev. Roberts, of Cape Mount; Miss Catharine Gardiner, daughter of Vice President Gardiner; Mrs. Martha A. Payne; Mrs. Zacharias Roberts, wife of Z. Roberts, Esq., of Sinoe County; Mrs. Edward Liles; Mrs. Maria Cue Powell; Miss Mary A. Anderson; Mrs. John O. Hines; Mrs. Rose Savage; Mrs. R. L. Brown; Mrs. Nehemiah Richardson, of Virginia; Miss Florence Lane; Miss J. Ajons; Miss Morgiana Underwood; Mrs. Henry Cooper; Mrs. Robert R. Johnson, widow of the late Treasurer; the Misses Emily and Agnes Moore, daughters of J. Moore, Esq., Surveyor; Mrs. Joseph McIntosh; Mrs. Frances Gross, from Bassa; Miss Sarah Gross and sister; and Miss Leonora Williams, from Cape Palmas.

In the presence of this august gathering, amidst the searching, penetrating look of hundreds, the excited gaze of variously influenced thousands, the President elect, with iron-will composure, uttered the binding words and took the solemn vow that rendered him the inducted President of Liberia. All at once the accomplished fact was told by the impatient band of music bursting forth in martial strains of ecstasy and triumph,

and by a nation of congratulations and of loud huzzas; while the jealous cannon promptly joined, and proclaimed the general joy in one-and-twenty thundering peals.

The swearing in of A. W. Gardiner, Esq., as Vice President, also took place, after which the various courtesies of the occasion were exchanged, and again the grand procession formed and marched in state to the Government mansion. At a later period of the day President Roberts, with his suite, presided at a grand public banquet; and in the evening he addressed a large and respectable assemblage from the verandah of his dwelling. Vice President A. W. Gardiner, Ex-Presidents Payne and Smith, Dr. C. B. Dunbar, Hon. J. W. Hilton, Hon. W. H. Lynch, Gabriel Moore, Esq., and other leading gentlemen, addressed the people on this occasion, and elicited loud applause, while being listened to with profound respect. The energy, patriotism, and loyalty of Col. Yates on this, more than any other period of the day, was conspicuous, and gained the admiration and approbation of his fellow-citizens.

At night there was a grand illumination of the capital, the inhabitants vying with one another for the palm of excellence in their manifestation of their loyalty. Our space will only permit us to observe that foremost of the illuminated residences which we saw were those of Ex-President Payne, McGill and Brothers, Col. B. C. Yates, Dr. C. B. Dunbar, W. F. Nelson, Esq., (where the Vice President for the time being resided,) Gabriel Moore, Esq., W. T. Cordes, (Prussian Consul,) James B. Yates, (late Mayor of Monrovia,) Rev. H. E. Fuller, S. E. Fuller, Esq., (High Sheriff,) and Mr. Robert R. Johnson. The illumination was kept up with the utmost spirit and *éclat* until 10 p. m., when a splendid lantern procession promenaded through the town, and ended thus the orderly and attractive enjoyments of, we trust, this auspicious Inauguration Day.

A NATIVE AFRICAN'S ADDRESS.

The following address was recently delivered on "Children's Day," at Morristown, N. J., by Rev. Charles A. Pitman, Delegate from the Liberia Annual Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States:

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: My time, like myself, is rapidly passing away. I have no time for apologies. I am here to tell you a brief, but to me a pleasant and very sweet story of an African youth convicted and converted by the power of God's Word and the Holy Ghost. I was once a worshipper of idols, but now I trust in the Lord Jesus Christ. I stand before

you as an evidence of the power of God to forgive sin, and as proof that the Gospel can shine down into the lowest depths of heathenism, and liberate the soul from the thralldom of sin. I wish to say also that, under God, I owe my conversion to the labors of the devoted and self-sacrificing missionaries whom you have sent forth, and who have given their lives to the cause of God in Africa.

As nearly as I can ascertain I am now thirty years of age. I am a native of the Queah tribe, and was born in Montserrado County, within the Republic of Liberia. In my youth I was a miserable, degraded heathen boy. I knew nothing about God. It is true, we had in our language a word (Gree-paw) which indicates a Supreme Being, but it has been applied to all sorts of idols; so that, to my mind, it conveyed no correct idea of the true God. I thought only of those disgusting idols which I saw before me, and which I was taught to call Gree-paw. Dear friends, I was lost, and I wish I could give you some idea of what that word means. I was lost—utterly, hopelessly lost; but blessed be God,

"Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God;
He, to rescue me from danger,
Interposed His precious blood."

While I was still a wretched sinner, one of your missionaries, Rev. Mr. Wilson, came across me, and taking a kindly interest in my case, he removed me to White Plains, and placed me in the Mission school, where I was taught by that devoted missionary lady, Mrs. Ann Wilkins, now in glory. Thanks to her kind and persevering efforts, I was instructed in civilization and religion, was led to see myself a sinner, and was happily converted to God. Since that time I have been trying, in my weak way, to show the genuineness of my conversion, and to do all I can toward proclaiming the tidings of salvation to my benighted countrymen.

Dear friends, you may read about Africa, but until you see it you cannot have a correct idea of its awfully degraded condition. Nothing but the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ can save its wretched people; and I can testify by my own happy experience that this Gospel is able to do it. The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation. It can bring even the lowest of our race to the highest elevation. Blessed Reformer, move forward in thy glorious work. When I remember the power of the Gospel, I do not despair of Africa. The day of her salvation will come—it *must* come.

Now, children, I wish to say a few words to you. In heathen Africa there is no knowledge of God, no Sunday school, no education. The people worship alligators, snakes, lizards, lakes, and streams of water, and other similar objects. To these ob-

jects they offer rice, fowls, and blood. You, dear children, can do much toward converting these degraded idolaters. By your prayers, your contributions, and your good example, you can aid in bringing them to the Saviour. I hope the Church does not think that the missionary money spent in Western Africa has been thrown away. It has not been lost. A good work has been accomplished. Many souls have been saved, some of whom are now rejoicing in Heaven. There are to-day in Africa a goodly number of Christian men and women, who are daily trying to lead Christian lives and help forward the cause of God. The work is going on, and we greatly need your support. I beseech you to aid us. It is my purpose to spend the balance of my life preaching the Gospel in Africa to my own people, and I beg you all to pray for me.

I hope you will kindly excuse these imperfect remarks. My heart is full, but it will require eternity to tell all about the love of Jesus in bringing me from darkness to light, and making me a child of God.

THE VEIL LIFTED.

All doubt as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone is set at rest by the letters received from him and from Mr. Stanley, the New York *Herald's* correspondent. These letters contain full accounts of the most daring and wonderful enterprise ever undertaken by any journal—an enterprise that rightly belonged to a nation, which should have sought for its long-lost subject, rather than to an individual of another country, inspired by sentiments of humanity.

The expedition of the *Herald* correspondent, starting from Zanzibar with a large caravan, occupied eleven months in traversing the 2,059 miles before Livingstone was met, though he was found not 500 miles from the Coast. It encountered many hardships and dangers, having to fight its way through hostile territories, and passing through hundreds of miles rarely traveled even by Arabs, so that perhaps there was never greater astonishment than that felt by Livingstone when he was startled by the news that a white man was waiting to meet him.

The meeting at Ujiji, at the juncture when it occurred, was providential. The Doctor had pursued his eventful explorations until he had become assured that he was approaching their successful issue, when his attendants mutinied and absolutely refused to proceed; obliging him to return to Ujiji, "a baffled, sick, weary, and destitute man." In that situation Mr. Stanley met him a fortnight after his arrival, and elicited from him the story of the travels and discoveries and suffering for

five years, that have unlocked a geographical problem heretofore shrouded in mystery, and are to have a direct bearing on the civilization and Christianization of an immense continent.

In spite of the treachery and desertion, not only of his African attendants but of those commissioned to furnish him supplies, Dr. Livingstone is convinced that the Chambesi, "a thin stream" when he first crossed it, is the headwaters of the Nile itself: thus proving that the ancient river of Egypt rises eleven degrees south of the equator, instead of half a degree north of it, as has been supposed, making the whole length of this wonderful and mysterious river 2,600 miles: Livingstone having thus added a thousand miles to its estimated length. The whole of the remaining secret is contained within the 180 miles of territory which he still intends to explore. In the countries through which he passed, he tells of ivory so cheap and plentiful as to be used for door-posts; of the skillful manufacture of fine grass cloth, rivaling that of India; of a people nearly white and extremely handsome, whom he supposes to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians; of copper mines at Katanga which have been worked for ages, and of docile and friendly peoples.

After spending some weeks together, during which these two daring and enthusiastic men explored the head of the Lake Tanganyika, they parted March 12: Dr. Livingstone, cheered and refreshed by the news and supplies and the remarkable expression of sympathy he had experienced, turning back to the dark interior; and Mr. Stanley, rewarded by the consciousness of a world's approval of his heroic and successful enterprise, returning with the glad news that was to electrify Christendom.

Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, writes to the London *Times* the following explanation of the whereabouts of the African explorer:

"The Unyanyembe, to which Livingstone had retired from Ujiji, in order apparently to be in easy communication with the Coast, must certainly be the country midway between the lake and Zanzibar, and the underground path which the Doctor was about to examine, and which in all probability is the same as that noticed in his previous letters and more fully described on native authority by Colonel Grant, must be sought for therefore to the south of this region. Livingstone, in the letter alluded to, named this curious spot Rua, and on a reference to the map a *nullah*, or ravine, called Ruaha, will be found exactly on the line between Unyanyembe and Lake Nyassa, so that we may, without much chance of error, suppose the Doctor to be now exploring in that direction.

"As we now hear of Livingstone having proceeded from Manyema to the north of Tanganyika, and having found all the rivers flowing into the lake, I am constrained to believe that the Rusiji or Rusizi, at the north end, is the channel by which the Cazembe waters, which Livingstone had traced up from about 12 degrees south, discharge themselves into the lake. Another very important consideration is also forced on our notice. As the waters of the lake are perfectly sweet, it is certain that there must be an outflow from its basin as well as an inflow; and as this outflow does not exist on its western side, it must be sought for on the eastern shore of the lake, probably near its southern extremity, where Mr. McQueen long ago laid down the Lufiji, discharging itself into the Indian Ocean in about 8 degrees south. Livingstone, however, if he really proceeded south from Unyanyembe to examine the subterranean passage at Rua, will no doubt satisfy himself as to this possible outflow of the Tanganyika Lake."

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—AMERICA'S DUTY.

In the excitement of our Presidential campaign, the importance of a late announcement by Earl Granville in the House of Lords has been quite overlooked. Discussion having arisen on the imperative obligation resting upon Christian England to do something towards suppressing the horrible slave-trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa, headquarters at Zanzibar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs said, that the Government had already moved in the matter. Communications had been sent to the Governments of France, the United States, Germany, and Portugal, stating the facts of the case, and asking for co-operation. This step, we may explain, had been taken before the appearance of Dr. Livingstone's letters, expatiating upon the horrors of the slave traffic, as seen by himself in the region most depopulated by it. Independently of the large home trade in slaves, to supply Zanzibar and the near Eastern Coast, there is an estimated export of 90,000 slaves a year. These go to Arabia, Persia, and Madagascar. As slaves are mostly taken in war by armed bands of Turks and Arabs, (native negro kings co-operating with the invaders,) and the slaughter is frightful—the poor negroes resisting capture to the last—the number of slaves borne away to the Coast represents but a small part of the misery which the traffic entails upon that people.

The Bishop of Winchester, who has closely investigated the subject, says that for one slave secured five or ten natives are killed, and that the depopulation of Africa through the slave-trade on the Eastern Coast proceeds at the frightful

rate of from 350,000 to 500,000 a year. There are also incidental wrongs inflicted, such as driving natives away from their homes, despoiling their fields, ruining enterprises of all kinds, and making the African, who is naturally peaceful toward the white man, the bitter foe of all missionaries and honest travelers. The slave-trade is a black cloud brooding over the African Continent and breaking in a rain of death. It is a strange fact, that while England has been spending vast sums in keeping a fleet on the Western Coast, to crush the export slave-trade there, she has made a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, permitting slaves to be exported from his dominions. The public sentiment of England is beginning to demand that she shall now negotiate new treaties with that miniature despotism, providing for the extinction of the export and domestic slave-trade, and that, at any rate, the export trade should be suppressed. But as this philanthropic work would require a large outlay, and as England is not the only Power concerned, she is right in looking for help to other agents in the work of civilization. Therefore she appeals to France, the United States, Germany, and Portugal. The full correspondence has not been printed; but we are told that the United States send a cordial reply; that France responds favorably; and that Portugal expresses a desire to co-operate. The German Imperial Government waits to consult some of the chambers of commerce interested in the East African trade, but it is believed that she will gladly join in so beneficent an enterprise. This country has no great trade with Zanzibar or Eastern Africa in that vicinity, nor would the extinction of the slave-trade be of present pecuniary advantage to us; but this is a question which must be judged of by higher rules and with larger views. We owe it to humanity and to Christianity to make our influence felt for good beyond the limits of the Republic. From such a motive this Government has co-operated with Great Britain in crushing out the slave traffic on the West African Coast; and the same motive presses on us to transfer that espionage and power to the other side of the continent. The highest philanthropy in this regard is entirely consistent with our true national interests. For this country is now so intimately connected by trade and myriad other ties with the whole world, that the sufferings of other people make us to suffer also.

Africa cannot be stripped of her poor children, her cultivated lands laid waste, her dealings in the world's products stopped, and every missionary effort at evangelization be ruthlessly frustrated by land pirates, without some part of the injurious effects being experienced here. There may be objections to foreign alliances and entanglements for many

other purposes, but we see none to this one. The aid expected from the United States will not be large. England, France, and Germany will probably do the greater part of the work. But we would have this country represented fairly in the joint effort to stamp out this gigantic crime against humanity.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the (Monrovia) Republican, June 29.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.—*The Cabinet*—Secretary of State, H. R. W. Johnson; Secretary of the Treasury, H. W. Dennis; Attorney General, W. M. Davis. Treasurer, H. E. Fuller; Comptroller, J. R. Freeman. *County Officers.*—*Montserrado County*—Judge of the Monthly Court, Philip Gross; Collector of Customs, H. D. Brown; District Attorney, J. M. Moore. *Grand Bassa County*—Superintendent, J. D. Preston; Collector of Customs, J. J. Cheeseman; Judge of the Monthly Court, W. Brumskine; Sub-Treasurer, Jas. R. Moore, District Attorney, J. W. Powell. *Sinoe County*—Superintendent, H. C. Brooks; Collector of Customs, J. C. Dunbar; Sub-Treasurer, Russell Minis; District Attorney, D. M. Payne. *Maryland County*—Superintendent, J. T. Gibson; Collector of Customs, J. W. Ashton; Sub-Treasurer, D. R. Fletcher; District Attorney, J. M. Thompson.

THE MONTH.—June, most dreaded of all the months, has passed off with by far not as much rain, nor so great a scarcity in the provision line, as had been anticipated. The quick and uniform opportunities afforded by the British steamers for receiving foreign supplies has gone far to relieve any pressure in that direction. The imported supplies of East India rice, rendered necessary from causes pointed out in our last issue, have been quite adequate to the demand. The Oil season is fairly in, and business has during the month worn quite a lively aspect around the wharves.

The third session of the Court of Common Pleas closed after a week's sitting. The Government's District Attorney, Dr. J. M. Moore, entered *nolle prosequi* in all the remaining cases against parties indicted for participating in the late Roye administration difficulties, some of them paying slight fines and costs. All who were sentenced and committed to prison for the offences growing out of the same affair are now out of prison, except John N. Lewis, D. Simpson, and Mr. Emory; they are not very closely confined. Whilst the jail is undergoing repairs, they are in Mr. Blyden's late residence, and are permitted to go freely about the house and yard and to receive their families and friends.

MONROVIA TRADE.—The Hamburg bark "Titania," 320 tons, landed at this port a cargo valued at \$7,085, and sailed on the 17th for Grand Bassa; she will complete her load at the ports of Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas. The Rotterdam brig "Elise Susanne," 286 tons, shipped 18,000 gallons oil, and sailed on the 18th for Bassa; she will load at Bassa and Sinoe. She landed here a cargo to the value of \$7,220.

Mr. J. T. Dimery, of the firm of Sherman & Dimery, left for England in the mail steamer "Biafra," on the 16th instant. Mr. Dimery goes partly for business and partly for health. It is his design to buy a good-sized vessel for the firm, suited to our Coast trade, and he may extend his visit to the United States.

RELIGIOUS.—The annual election for Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity church, Monrovia, took place on Easter Monday. The following persons are in office for the year:

Hon. W. M. Davis, Senior Warden; Professor M. H. Freeman, Junior Warden; Hons. J. B. Yates, H. R. W. Johnson, Doctor C. B. Dunbar, Mr. Rodger Fuller and J. T. Wiles, Esq., Vestrymen; Hon. J. B. Yates, Treasurer; and Hon. W. M. Davis, Secretary.

At the monthly meeting of the Vestry in May, a committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. M. J. Yates and Mrs. S. J. Lynch, was appointed to solicit contributions for church purposes; among which are the securing of a fine bell, brought from Holland, through the kindness of Mr. N. J. Marschalk, agent for the firm of W. Muller, Esq., and the repairing of the window lights. The latter have suffered considerably from severe tornadoes. The committee having been industriously at work, the following contributors are reported up to the present, which are hereby gratefully acknowledged:

Hon. W. M. Davis, \$10; Hon. H. R. W. Johnson, \$25; Hon. W. H. Lynch, \$5; Hon. J. B. Yates, \$5; Prof. M. H. Freeman, \$10; Dr. C. B. Dunbar, \$20; H. C. Criswick, Esq., \$5; A. Woerman, Esq., \$5; Capt. Vanderstrop, \$5; H. J. G. Modderman, Esq., \$5; C. F. J. Bakker, Esq., \$5; Mrs. M. J. Yates, \$2; a Friend, \$4 80; a Friend to the church, \$1; H. D. Brown, Esq., \$3; S. C. Fuller, \$3; Master Van Dyke Gibson, \$1.

The second quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city came off from the 13th to the 15th instant. Ministers from the neighboring districts were in regular attendance.

LIBERIAN INDEPENDENCE—CELEBRATION OF ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday, at the Noonday Prayer Meeting in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, special mention was made of the interesting fact, that the people of Liberia were

celebrating the day as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of their National Independence. On the twenty-sixth day of July, 1847, the African Republic, modeled after our own, took its place in the family of nations. Its national existence was first recognized by Great Britain, by a treaty signed in London, November 1, 1848. France followed in 1856. The United States treaty was signed October 21, 1862, and ratified in London, February 10, 1863. Prussia, Brazil, Sweden, Italy, and all the principal nations have formed similar treaties.

The young Republic is now a quarter of century old. When we regard the number of citizens and their poverty when landing in Africa, the progress has been marvelous. Sixty churches have been organized, and treaties have been made with forty of the native tribes or nations contiguous to the Republic. The English language is steadily gaining headway in Central Africa, and the fruits of Christian civilization are multiplying.

One remarkable feature in the history of the Republic of Liberia has been the incorporation of many thousands of Congos, Arkoos, &c., rescued from slave ships by American men-of-war. These have adopted the dress and habits of civilized life, acquired the English language, manifested great industry, and in very numerous instances they have given evidence of the Divine power of the Christian religion, and have united with the churches founded by the colonists.

Able preachers have been raised up from the natives, one of whom, Rev. Jacob Vonbrun, a Bassa chief and a Baptist minister, visited Philadelphia last year. Another, Rev. Charles Pitman, a member of the Queah tribe, and an able Methodist minister, is now in this country, having come over as a Delegate from the Liberian Conference to the Methodist General Conference, recently held in New York.

Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, made special mention in his remarks of the remarkable revivals of religion with which God blessed the people of Liberia, and stated that the present excellent President, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, now filling for the fifth time the Presidential term of two years, has been from early youth a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prayer was earnestly offered for Liberia, and for the pious freedmen now anxious to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia, by Rev. E. J. Pierce, formerly a missionary in Africa. Funds are much needed to send even one-tenth of the numerous applicants for passage.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

REV. RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY.

Departed this life, on Tuesday, July 30th, 1872, at his residence in Washington city, the Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, Honorary Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Gurley was born at Labanon, Connecticut, May 26th, 1797, his father being the first pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1818. Four years later, in 1822, he became an Agent for the American Colonization Society, and since has mainly devoted himself to its interests. In 1824, he was commissioned to visit its settlement on the West Coast of Africa, and while there prepared a "Plan for the Civil Government of Liberia;" which was adopted by the people, "and, with amendments and changes regularly made as occasions have required, it is in force still." On his return, he vindicated the character of Governor Ashmun from undeserved reproach, and contributed to his appointment as first Colonial Agent for Liberia. In 1825, Mr. Gurley issued the prospectus for **THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY**, and edited it for some twenty-five years. Most of the Annual Reports of the American Colonization Society, to and including the 47th, were prepared by him. He wrote the Life of Ashmun, and subsequently that of Rev. Sylvester Larned. His "Mission to England," issued in 1841, contains some of the best articles ever penned on the subject of African Colonization.

The public debates in vindication of African Colonization in which Mr. Gurley engaged some thirty-five years ago, in Boston with George Thompson and the Rev. Samuel J. May, and in Cincinnati with the Rev. Dr. Blanchard, also protracted discussions in Egyptian Hall, London, had much interest at the time.

In 1849, Mr. Gurley again visited Liberia, under instructions from the Government of the United States, and made a report on the condition and prospects of that Republic, which was printed by order of Congress, and was warmly commended by Mr. Clay and others. In 1867, for the third time, Mr. Gurley went to Liberia to see the rising fortunes of the youthful

empire; on which occasion he was addressed by one of the prominent citizens—since Vice President of the Republic—Dr. James S. Smith, speaking for himself and his colored brethren there:

"Among the early and tried friends of Liberia the name of Ralph R. Gurley stands prominent, and we, venerable and reverend sir, say, in the fullness of our hearts, we *thank you*. The palms that have sprung up in every direction and yield rivers of oil, that invite the merchant fleet of legitimate traders that you see in our harbors, *thank you*. No longer do the hell-hounds of the devil—the slave-traders—infest our Coast and strip Africa of her sons and daughters; no more do the tribes on this Coast shudder to see a white man. Their smiling faces *thank you*. Slave barracoons are no more to be seen; they are numbered with the things that have passed. But churches of the living God, with their steeples pointing heavenward, houses of respectable dimensions and architectural by construction, that would not disgrace any city of christendom, rise up and *thank you*. Schools and College, halls of justice, and executive mansion and departments swell the number, and cry aloud *we thank you*. The influx of emigrants, who hail this as the promised land, and the Ethiopian in the far interior, as they catch the sound from us and our children, will continue to cry *we thank you*."

Mr. Gurley was blessed with one of the mildest and gentlest of dispositions, exhibiting at all times and under all circumstances, that calmness and serenity of soul for which he was remarkable, and which never forsook him. This trait of his character was very strikingly manifested in his placid smile, his mild, benevolent face and gentle manner, which charmed every one who came in contact with him, and was one of the secrets of his great success throughout the United States and in Europe as an advocate and defender of the cause of African Colonization.

He had the most steadfast trust in God and his Saviour, which gave him consolation and peace which the world could neither give nor take away. Thus, through his long and useful life, he preserved a good report, showing forth in his

pure walk and conversation the beauties of holiness. He had many trials and vicissitudes, but he met them all with a tranquil and cheerful spirit. When the summons came he was ready to surrender his stewardship with joy, in the bright assurance he had of acceptance by the Father. Of the deceased it may be truthfully said—

"Life's labor done, as sinks the day,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies."

LETTER FROM MR. JEFFERSON BRACEWELL.

Mr. Bracewell emigrated from Valdosta, Georgia, in the fall of last year, accompanied by his large family and a number of his friends, making a party of upwards of sixty persons. After being in Liberia some six months, he voluntarily writes:

ARTHRINGTON, LIBERIA, *June 20, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: I seat myself to inform you how I am getting along. My family are all well at this time. I did not lose one of them in the fever. The members of my company are all well except one, who is now in bed. I asked the Agent, when I arrived at Monrovia, to send me and my family and company to Arthington at once. He did so. As soon as my people got so that I could commence farming, I went to work. To-day I have about two acres in sugar cane—the most of it is higher than my head—three in corn, two in rice, and six in cassada. I am also eating corn and potatoes of my own raising. I have built me a house, and am building another. I want you to send me a sugar cane-mill, fourteen inches in diameter, with two boilers, one fifty and the other holding sixty gallons. I would have written to you before this, but I wanted to know something about things here. This is a good country. I remain, yours, truly, JEFFERSON BRACEWELL.

DOING WELL.

The following brief paragraph from a business letter cannot but encourage and gratify those who aided in the settlement of the people referred to by our valued correspondent:

NORTH CAROLINA, *July 22, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: I have received letters from some of my people in Liberia. They write they are doing well and are satisfied, and also that their children are going to school, and they have regular night meetings and preaching on Sunday, having built a church since they went out. John says any man that will work can live, and some of them say with one half the labor it requires here. The interest I feel for them will cease with my life.

APPLICATION FROM MOMLE, ALABAMA.

Liberia needs population from the United States to strengthen her and to advance the Christian civilization of Africa. Our colored people want to go there, but they are not able to pay their own expenses. Believing that Liberia is the best place for them, and that they can do a good part for the elevation of their kith and kin in Africa, shall we decline to help them? Will our friends enable us to say to the esteemed writer of the following letter that Stephen Cephas and his family and party shall have passage on the 1st of November next?

MOBILE, ALABAMA, *July 1, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: I am requested to write to you by a respectable colored man named Stephen Cephas. I have known him a long time, and can give testimony to his fidelity to his owners when a slave, and to his good conduct since that time. He has long had a desire to go to Liberia with his family. He is industrious and steady, but it takes about all he earns to support his family. I saw him a few days since, and he told me that there were forty persons who wished to go with him, provided their expenses would be paid. Will you please inform me whether they can go to Liberia, on what terms, and when a vessel will be going to that country? What outfit will they require? And any other information you will be kind enough to give me on their behalf. Please reply as soon as convenient, and you will oblige,
Yours, respectfully.

OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, *June 4, 1872.*

There are thirty-eight scholars in the Preparatory Department of Liberia College, and in the College proper there are ten students. Of the number in the Preparatory Department five are native Africans. At present there are but two Professors at the College, viz: Prof. M. H. Freeman and Prof. H. R. W. Johnson. Mr. A. T. Ferguson is principal of the Preparatory Department.

The state of things in Liberia is peaceable, and the people generally are engaged in their usual avocations. Our currency is gradually coming up to par value, and it is hoped that it soon will be as good as ever it was. We are getting in all the debentures and other dutiable paper as fast as possible. All begin to feel the beneficial effects of the financial measures lately adopted, to rid the country of the evils consequent upon the issuing of such a variety and large amounts of Government dutiable paper. While this is being done, rigid economy has to be observed.

The trade in palm-oil is very good this season, and our merchants are doing a pretty lively business.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP ROBERTS writes from his residence in Liberia, under date of April 18th, that he had been very sick, and was at that date recovering very slowly. He thinks his sickness has been "a means of grace" to him. He urges upon our attention the necessity of means to bestow more culture upon the candidates for the ministry, and larger appropriations to their mission, in order to more permanent and persistent effort among the natives, declaring that the men are on hand ready and willing for the work.

LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.—Rev. Jacob Vonbrun writes from Vonbrunville, May 8, that he is gathering souls to Christ. The people of the surrounding native tribes are ready to listen, and a new chapel was to be finished in two or three months. Three day schools have been organized at different points among the natives, one of them thirty miles in the interior. The work makes progress, and the natives far and near are begging that the Gospel may be sent to them.

REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, having found his health impaired by a continuous residence in Africa for several years past, is now on a visit to the United States. He arrived in New York about the middle of May.

NEED OF LABORERS.—A native laborer in Liberia writes thus: "I am encouraged by a kind Providence to labor among my people, many of whom are now inquiring after the way of salvation. Nine youths have been received into the visible church of Christ. I regret to state the great need of laborers in this important station. I am here alone, without any assistant. I am engaged in preaching and superintending the building of the church, the day and Sabbath-school."

DEATHS.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Dr. Moore, of Liberia. He was the son of the Rev. J. M. Moore, presiding elder in the M. E. Church, and was the only physician in Sinoe county. Also, of the death of Miss Matilda Johnson, teacher of a female academy in Monrovia. She was the daughter of Hon. Henry W. Johnson, formerly of Canandaigua, New York, and now a valued citizen of the Republic. Died at Liverpool, on the 23d May, thirteen hours after landing from the steamer Mandingo, ANN, the beloved wife of the Bishop of Sierra Leone.

SHENGAY MISSION.—The Rev. Mr. Gomer, the chief of this Mission, having spent a few days here, has returned to Shengay; Rev. Mr. Evans, of the same Mission, is now here. Both the Missions are said to be leaving upon the Sherbro country the impress of American energy and Christian enterprise. We would earnestly call the attention of these laborers to the Gallinas country, so easily accessible to them, which has never yet been blessed with the presence of a Christian teacher. That country was one of the principal agencies in the demoralization of this portion of Africa: will not Christian philanthropists endeavor to make it one of the chief inlets of healing and elevation to this benighted land? Prince Manna, now on the verge of the grave, is

anxious, among the last acts of his life, to welcome the heralds of Christianity and civilization. Shall he enjoy this privilege before he dies?—*The Negro*.

WATER AT SIERRA LEONE.—We congratulate the community of Freetown on the supply, through the liberal forethought of Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the skill and energy of Mr. Surveyor Jenkins, of a great desideratum. Pure and delicious water from the mountains is now being distributed, by means of pipes, in various parts of the town.—*Ibid*.

A GERMAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION, under the command of Baron Carl Fritsch, Dr. Carl Koch, and Dr. J. Rein, learned naturalists, has set out for the purpose of exploring the Western Coast of Africa. They have begun their scientific explorations at Morocco and the Canary Islands. Through the active interest of Don Juan Padros Prim, the Spanish Consul in this Colony, the expedition will also visit Freetown, and we may have an opportunity of welcoming these illustrious and learned strangers.—*Ibid*.

THE GOLD COAST UNDER BRITISH RULE.—The people of the Gold Coast, West Africa, will keep the anniversary of the cession of Elmina and other Dutch towns to Great Britain as one of the most important days in their history. They will be able to trace much of their onward progress clearly up to the 6th April, 1872, when the Dutch flag was lowered and that of England hoisted in its place amid salvos of artillery and other fitting demonstrations. The whole of the sea-coast from Asinee to Popo is now under one sole and only protection and jurisdiction.—*African Times*.

SERVICES RECOGNIZED.—The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, Acting Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and of Mr. Herbert T. Usher, Administrator of the Gold Coast, to be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of their colonial services, and more especially on the recent occasion of the cession of the Dutch Settlements on the Gold Coast to her Majesty.—*Ibid*.

FERNANDO PO.—At the recent Primitive Methodist Missionary anniversary in England, the Rev. R. W. Burnett, from Fernando Po, gave some interesting particulars of the work in which, since February, 1870, he and Mr. Roe had been associated. The island was about thirty-six miles long by twenty-five broad. The inhabitants included Europeans, Spanish settlers, and persons from various parts of the African Coast. The native "Boobies" were a dark and degraded people, but not savages. In entering on the work of the Mission, they had been assisted by finding those who had profited in previous years by the labors of the Baptist and Wesleyan missionaries; the former once had a Mission in the island, but were driven therefrom during the reign of Isabella. A considerable number of the people voluntarily left the island with the missionary, rather than be deprived of their Bible and their Sabbaths, and founded a colony on the Coast of Africa. They now have a congregation of two hundred every Sabbath, besides schools and class-meetings, and the latter were well attended.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1872.

MAINE.			CONNECTICUT.		
<i>Augusta</i> —John Dorr.....	10 00		<i>New Haven</i> —R. S. Fellowes.....	30 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$1,000.00.)		
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$50.00.)			<i>New Haven</i> —Bequest, in part, of		
<i>Winchester</i> —Ellery Albee, \$20;			William Bostwick, deceased...	1000 00	
Rev. E. Harmon, L. H. Alexander, ea. \$2	24 00				1,030 00
<i>Nashua</i> —Charles A. Gillis, Dr. E. Spaulding, ea. \$10; Hon. S. T. Worcester, \$3; Hon. J. D. Otterson, G. Y. Sawyer, J. A. Baldwin, ea. \$2; J. L. Pierce, Cash, C. G. A. Ayres, ea. \$1.....	32 00		NEW YORK.		
	56 00		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$91.00.)		
VERMONT.			<i>Sing Sing</i> —Col. Presb. Ch., Henry Young to const. his pastor, Rev. WILSON PIERANER, a L. M., \$50; Others, \$30.00	80 00	
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$188.20.)			<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Prof. W. H. Crosby	5 00	
<i>Vergennes</i> —E. D. Keeler, E. Smith, ea. \$5; W. R. Bixby, Mrs. S. P. Strong, Dr. Ingham, Gen. Grandy, Edward Seymour, B. F. Goss, ea. \$1.....	22 00		By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$53.80.)		
<i>West Rutland</i> —Francis Slosson, \$5; Dr. Morse, Charles Boardman, ea. \$1.....	7 00		<i>Champlain</i> —Col. Presb. Ch., \$12.29; Col. Meth. Ch., \$5.51.....	17 80	
<i>Wallingford</i> —Alfred Hull, \$10; J. B. Munson, \$5	15 00		<i>Plattsburg</i> —Moss R. Platt, Lawrence Myers, ea. \$10; James Bailey, Milton Edwards, G. W. Beckwith, ea. \$5; S. Maffitt, \$1.....	36 00	
<i>Castleton</i> —C. S. Sherman, \$10; W. C. Guernsey, B. F. Adams, ea. \$5; Mrs. Ainsworth, \$2; L. W. Preston, Dea. Higley, ea. \$1.....	24 00				145 40
<i>Rutland</i> —R. Barrett, \$12; Gen. H. H. Baxter, \$10; A. C. Bates, J. M. Haven, Mrs. A. W. Sawyer, H. Y. Ripley, ea. \$5; James Barrett, \$2; W. C. Danton, \$1.....	45 00		NEW JERSEY.		
<i>Manchester</i> —Hon. A. L. Miner, \$10; Col. Cong. Ch., additional, \$26.42; Col. Bapt. Ch., \$4.....	40 42		<i>Morristown</i> —Ladies' Missionary Society of the South Street Presb. Ch., by Mrs. M. A. Mitchell.....	20 00	
<i>Brattleboro</i> —In part—N. B. Williston, Mrs. E. Van Doorn, ea. \$10; Miss E. Van Doorn, Hon. Fred. Holbrook, ea. \$5; R. W. Clark, \$2; Individuals, \$2.75....	34 78		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$137.81.)		
	188 20		<i>Morristown</i> —Wm. L. King.....	100 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.			<i>Trenton</i> —George S. Green, P. P. Dunn, ea. \$10.....	20 00	
<i>Lowell</i> —Dr. L. Keese, to const. JULIUS H. PRATT, of Montclair, N. J., a L. M., by Rev. Dr. Tracy	30 00		<i>Princeton</i> —Col. First Presb. Ch.....	17 81	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$116.50.)					157 81
<i>Andover</i> —Cap. Perry, Mrs. Aikin, Mr. Ripley, George Dove, ea. \$10; Dr. Tracy, Prof. Thayer, Prof. Taylor, Rev. J. H. Johnson, Mr. King, Rev. Chas. Smith, E. Taylor, ea. \$5; Prof. Parks, \$2; Mrs. Noyes, \$1.50; Dea. Abbott, \$1.....	79 50		PENNSYLVANIA.		
<i>North Andover</i> —G. L. Davis, \$10; Misses Phillips, Theron Johnson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Stephens, ea. \$5; Mrs. Dalton, \$2.....	37 00		<i>Washington</i> —Miss Mary Vance...	10 00	
	146 50		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
			<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....	500 20	
			OHIO.		
			<i>Mount Vernon</i> —"A friend of the cause"	10 00	
			FOR REPOSITORY.		
			VERMONT— <i>West Rutland</i> —C. G. Boardman, to March, 1871, Dr. F. A. Morse, to May, 1871, ea. \$1, by Rev. J. K. Converse.		
			<i>Putney</i> —Dea. David Crawford, to July 1, 1872, \$2.00.....	4 60	
			NORTH CAROLINA— <i>Windsor</i> —Miss F. L. Roulbac, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00	
			Repository	5 60	
			Donations	773 91	
			Legacy	1,000 00	
			Miscellaneous.....	889 20	
			Total.....	\$2,648 71	

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIVE DIRECTORS.

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1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACT, D. D.....Mass.
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1858. DR. CHARLES B. NEW.....Miss.	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....N. Y.

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1873.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., Hon. Orris S. Ferry, Hon. Julius L. Strong.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Bishop Edmund S. James, D. D., Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Hon. Joshua M. Van Cort, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can be easily identified.)

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool on the 6th, 18th, 24th, and 30th of each month.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, sixteen cents. NEWSPAPERS, each, four cents. BOOK PACKETS, under four ounces, twelve cents.

From the United States.—LETTERS, each, in ten cent stamped envelopes, as required by postal laws, addressed to Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. NEWSPAPERS and BOOKS free through Colonization Rooms.



CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.